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Indication of an **ELOTHERIUM** in California.

BY JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D.

**ELOTHERIUM SUPERBUS**, n. s.

Prof. Whitney recently placed in my hands for examination a tooth of a supposed carnivorous animal, from Douglas Flat, Calaveras Co., California. It was derived from a stratum of the same age as that from which a lower jaw of *Rhinoceros hesperius* was taken. The tooth appears to me to be the right upper lateral incisor of a species of *Elotherium*, perhaps the same as *E. ingens* of the Mauvaises Terres of White River, Dakota, though it would appear to belong to a larger individual than the remains referred to the latter, if not to a yet larger species. The crown of the tooth is conical, compressed from within outwardly, and subacute laterally. The apex is rounded; the base somewhat expanded, and at its fore part produced in a short embracing ridge. The fang is conical and curved. The measurements of the specimen are as follows:

Length of tooth in straight line  $29\frac{1}{2}$  lines; length of crown 13 lin.; breadth 9 lin.; thickness  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lin.

Notice of some **REPTILIAN REMAINS** from Nevada.

BY JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D.

Prof. J. D. Whitney has submitted to my inspection some fossils derived from the Triassic rocks, of Star Cañon, Humboldt Co., and from the Toiyabe Range, north-east of Austin, Nevada. The specimens are very imperfect, but nevertheless interesting, and sufficiently characteristic to indicate apparently three distinct reptiles having an affinity to *Ichthyosaurus* and *Eosaurus*, nor am I prepared to prove that they do not belong to one of these.

The fossils have been and are yet partially imbedded in a dark bluish siliceous limestone, and the same material has so completely infiltrated the bones that they almost appear like modified portions of the same rock.

One of the specimens consists of a mass of rock containing two vertebræ and parts of two others in series. The same rock includes two shells, which appear to be *Ammonites Blakei*, Gabb, and *Posidonomya stella*, Gabb. The specimen is from New Pass, in the Toiyabe Range, north-east of Austin. The body of the vertebræ is deeply biconcave, as in *Ichthyosaurus*. The length is considerably less than the breadth. The under side is plane fore and aft, but the margins are slightly prominent and bevelled. The sides are slightly concave, and provided with a short and robust process for the head of a rib. The neural arch with its spine, visible in one vertebra along the broken margin of the specimen, rises above the body about one and a half times its depth, and its abutment exhibits the remains of another articular process for the rib. The neural canal is triangular. The measurements of the vertebræ, partially estimated, are as follows:

Length of body inferiorly.....	11 lines.
Depth of body .....	16 "
Width .....	16 "
" including costal processes.....	21 "
Height of neural arch, including spine from upper part of body, obliquely.....	28 "
Height of neural canal.....	8 "

A second specimen from Star Cañon, Humboldt Co., consists of a series of eight vertebræ, partially included and held together in the matrix, and much weather-worn where they have been exposed. The vertebræ may be part of the caudal series of the same animal as the above, but the matter is uncertain. The eight vertebræ together have a length of 58 lines, making about  $7\frac{1}{4}$  lines for each.

1868.]

A third specimen from the Toiyabe Range, on the Reese River, north-east of Austin, consists of the isolated body of a vertebra, somewhat distorted, ground off at one of the articular faces, and less infiltrated with the rocky matrix than the others. It appears to have corresponded in proportions with those of the series last noticed. It is biconcave, moderately concave at the sides, nearly plane below, presents the remains of two short oblong articular processes for ribs near the position of the neural arch, the sutural impressions of which are visible above. The length has been about 8 lines, the breadth about 16 lines. The neural canal about 2 lines wide.

The very imperfect condition of the specimens renders me unable to say more about them, nor is it certain that they all belong to the same animal, but for the present I propose to consider them so, under the name of *CYMBOSPONDYLUS PISCOSUS*.

Of the remaining specimens, three consist of the greater portion of three vertebral bodies, which belonged in series and have been broken apart. These are labelled Humboldt, Nevada. They apparently indicate a much larger species of the same genus as the former, the vertebral body having the same form. The sides of the articular funnels are convex outwardly from the centre, which deepen more rapidly at the inner third of the surface. One specimen retains the neural arch without its spine, and a short, robust, costal process, extending from near the bottom of the arch almost half the depth of the body. A second vertebra is singularly distorted, apparently as if the bone had been in a plastic condition. The measurements of these vertebræ, partially estimated, are as follows:

Length inferiorly.....	17 to 18 lines.
Depth of body.....	44 "
Breadth " .....	44 "
Depth of costal process... ..	21 "
Projection of costal process.....	4 "

For this species I propose the name of *CYMBOSPONDYLUS PETRINUS*.

Another specimen, consisting of a mutilated vertebral body from Star Cañon, Humboldt County, indicates an Enaliosaurian, apparently not only differing from either of the former, but probably belonging to a different genus. The specimen is broken away at the top and at one side, is also somewhat mutilated on the opposite side, and appears considerably eroded on one articular face. The body is deeply biconcave, as in *Ichthyosaurus*, but proportionately much longer in relation with the breadth. The funnel-like surfaces are convex outwardly from the centre, and deepen more rapidly at the inner third. The sides and under part of the body are slightly concave fore and aft, and defined by acute borders. The under part exhibits a square depressed appearance from the presence of four angular chevron processes, associated fore and aft by sub-angular ridges. The estimated size of this specimen is as follows: Length of the body inferiorly  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches; depth  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; breadth about 3 inches.

For this animal I propose the name of *CHONESPONDYLUS GRANDIS*.

#### Notice of some VERTEBRATE REMAINS from the West Indian Islands.

BY JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D.

Some time since Prof. Felipe Poey, of Havana, sent to me several fossils, together with a copy of a pamphlet entitled "De la Existencia de grandes Mamíferos Fósiles en la Isla de Cuba. Par D. M. F. de Castro. Habana, 1865."

The fossils consist of the vertebra of a crocodile and part of a costal plate of a turtle, which were found with other bones, together with the lower jaw of a giant sloth, at Ciego-Montero, Cienfuegos, Cuba.

The reptilian fossils are as follows:

[June,